

## § 169.140

## 33 CFR Ch. I (7–1–10 Edition)

### § 169.140 What information must be included in the report?

Each ship report made to the shore-based authority must follow the stand-

ard reporting and format requirements listed in this section in table 169.140. Current email addresses and telex numbers are published annually in the US Coast Pilot.

TABLE 169.140—REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIP REPORTS

Telegraphy	Function	Information required
Name of system .....	System identifier .....	Ship reporting system WHALESNORTH or WHALESSOUTH.
M .....	INMARSAT Number .....	Vessel INMARSAT number
A .....	Ship .....	The name, call sign or ship station identity, IMO number, and flag of the vessel.
B .....	Date and time of event .....	A 6-digit group giving day of month (first two digits), hours and minutes (last four digits).
E .....	True course .....	A 3-digit group indicating true course.
F .....	Speed in knots and tenths of knots .....	A 3-digit group.
H .....	Date, time and point of entry into system	Entry time expressed as in (B) and entry position expressed as—(1) a 4-digit group giving latitude in degrees and minutes suffixed with N(north) or S (south) and a 5-digit group giving longitude in degrees and minutes suffixed with E (east) or W (west); or (2) True bearing (first 3 digits) and distance (state distance) in nautical miles from a clearly identified landmark (state landmark)
I .....	Destination and expected time of arrival	Name of port and date time group expressed as in (B)
L .....	Route information .....	Intended track.

[USCG–1999–5525, 66 FR 58070, Nov. 20, 2001]

## Subpart C—Transmission of Long Range Identification and Tracking Information

SOURCE: USCG–2005–22612, 73 FR 23319, Apr. 29, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

### § 169.200 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart implements Regulation 19–1 of SOLAS Chapter V (SOLAS V/19–1) and requires certain ships engaged on an international voyage to transmit vessel identification and position information electronically. This requirement enables the Coast Guard to obtain long range identification and tracking (LRIT) information and thus heightens our overall maritime domain awareness, enhances our search and rescue operations, and increases our ability to detect anomalies and deter transportation security incidents.

### § 169.205 What types of ships are required to transmit LRIT information (position reports)?

The following ships, while engaged on an international voyage, are required to transmit position reports:

(a) A passenger ship, including high speed passenger craft.

(b) A cargo ship, including high speed craft, of 300 gross tonnage or more.

(c) A mobile offshore drilling unit while underway and not engaged in drilling operations.

### § 169.210 Where during its international voyage must a ship transmit position reports?

The requirements for the transmission of position reports, imposed by the United States, vary depending on the relationship of the United States to a ship identified in § 169.205.

(a) *Flag State relationship.* A U.S. flag ship engaged on an international voyage must transmit position reports wherever they are located.

(b) *Port State relationship.* A foreign flag ship engaged on an international voyage must transmit position reports after the ship has announced its intention to enter a U.S. port or place under requirements in 33 CFR part 160, subpart C.

(c) *Coastal State relationship.* A foreign flag ship engaged on an international voyage must transmit position reports when the ship is within 1,000 nautical miles of the baseline of the United States, unless their Flag Administration, under authority of